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DENNIS K. YEE

CHINESE ROMANIZATION SELF-STUDY GUIDE

COMPARISON OF YALE AND PINYIN
ROMANIZATIONS
COMPARISON OF PINYIN AND
WADE-GILES ROMANIZATIONS

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

PALI LANGUAGE TEXTS: CHINESE

Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute
University of Hawaii.

John DeFrancis
Editor

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*Comparison of Yale and Pinyin
Romanizations*

*Comparison of Pinyin and
Wade-Giles Romanizations*

DENNIS K. YEE

The University Press of Hawaii
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Contents

<i>Preface</i>	viii
Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations	1
I. Summary of Yale Romanization	1
A. Tones	1
B. Initials	1
C. Finals	2
D. Terminal r-suffix	2
II. Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations	2
A. Identical Features	2
B. Comparison of Initials	5
C. Comparison of Finals	7
III. Identical Spellings, Different Pronunciations	12
IV. Overall Review Exercises	13
V. Answers to Exercises	14
Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations	18
I. Summary of Pinyin Romanization	18
A. Tones	18
B. Initials	18
C. Finals	19
D. Terminal r-suffix	19
II. Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations	19
A. Identical Features	19
B. Comparison of Tones	21
C. Comparison of Initials	21
D. Comparison of Finals	24
E. Independent er and Terminal r-suffix	31

Contents

F. Differences within Wade-Giles System of Romanization	31
III. Identical Spellings, Different Pronunciations	32
IV. Overall Review Exercises	34
V. Answers to Exercises	36

Preface

This book is the result of a seminar project in Teaching Chinese as a Second Language under the direction of Dr. John De-Francis, Professor of Chinese at the University of Hawaii. Grateful acknowledgment is extended to fellow seminar members for their critical comments on my analysis.

The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Air University, the United States Air Force, or the Department of Defense.

Dennis K. Yee
Captain, USAF

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

COMPARISON OF YALE AND PINYIN ROMANIZATIONS

Students who have learned Mandarin Chinese via the Yale system of romanization (YR) will need to learn the Pinyin (PY) system in order to be able to utilize the rapidly increasing materials using this system. Used as a self-study guide, this paper should enable these students to learn PY, which really is not too different from YR. This paper will first summarize the main features of YR and then compare it with PY, providing practice exercises. Finally, overall review exercises will be given to further practice conversion. Answers to all exercises will be given at the end.

I. SUMMARY OF YALE ROMANIZATION

A Chinese syllable usually has three elements: an initial, a final, and a tone. The initials are consonants or vowels, while the finals are vowels, vowel sequences, or consonants.

A. Tones

A. *Tones*. The tones--first, second, third, fourth--are represented by ˊ ˋ ˋˋ ˋˋˋ respectively. The neutral tone is not marked.

B. Initials

1. Labials: b, p, m, f. These are produced by the lips.
2. Dentals: d, t, n, l. These are made with the tongue tip against the area immediately behind the upper front teeth.

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

3. Velars: g, k, h. These are produced in the area of the velum (rearmost top part of mouth).
4. Palatals: j, ch, sy. These are made with the tongue blade against the front part of the palate (roof of the mouth). They are immediately followed only by finals containing i or y. Note that sy + y = sy, so sy + yu = syu, sy + ywe = sywe.
5. Retroflexes: j, ch, sh, r. These are made with the tongue retroflexed (curled back) as in “r-r-r!” or with the retracted middle part of the tongue against the palate. They can be immediately followed only by finals containing a, e, r, u/w, NOT i, y.
6. Sibilants: dz, ts, s. These are all s-sounding (sibilant).

C. Finals

1. a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang, -au.
2. e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.
3. o-group: -ou.
4. u/w-group: -u, -wa, -wai, -wan, -wang, -wei, -wo, -wun.
5. i/y group: -i, -in, -ing, -ya, -yan, -yang, -yau, -ye, -you, -yung.
6. yu/yw-group: -yu, -yun, -ywan, -ywe.
7. r-group: -r (e.g. in the syllables jǐ, chǐ, shǐ, rǐ)

D. Terminal r-suffix

D. *Terminal r-suffix*: -r (e.g. in nǎr, hwār, shēngr).

II. COMPARISON OF YR AND PY

A. Identical Features

1. The tone marks are the same: ˊ ˋ ˋˊ ˋˋ, none for neutral.
2. The following initials are the same:
 - a. Labials: b, p, m, f.
 - b. Dentals: d, t, n, l.
 - c. Velars: g, k, h.
 - d. Retroflexes: sh, r.
 - e. Sibilants: s.
3. The following finals are the same:
 - a. a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang.
 - b. e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

- c.o-group: -ou.
d.i-group: -in, -ing.
- 4.The following initial-less syllables are the same:
a.a-group: a, ai, an, ang.
b.e-group: e, ei, en.
c.o-group: ou.
d.w-group: wa, wai, wan, wang, wei, wen, weng, wo, wu.
e.y-group: ya, yan, yang, ye, yi, yin, ying, you, yu, yun.
- 5.The terminal r-suffix is the same in John DeFrancis' Yale-Seton Hall texts: mér, hǎr, fēngr.* However, in *Modern Chinese Reader*, the r does not replace final n or i: ménr, hǎir.†
- 6.Tables of syllables composed of identical initials and finals.

	a	ai	an	ang
b	ba	bai	ban	bang
p	pa	pai	pan	pang
m	ma	mai	man	mang
f	fa		fan	fang
d	da	dai	dan	dang
t	ta	tai	tan	tang
n	na	nai	nan	nang
l	la	lai	lan	lang
g	ga	gai	gan	gang
k	ka	kai	kan	kang
h	ha	hai	han	hang

* John DeFrancis, *Beginning Chinese* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1963), p. xxviii.

† *Modern Chinese Reader*, Part 1, (Peking, "Epoch" Publishing House, 1958), pp. 77-78.

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

sh	sha	shai	shan	shang
r			ran	rang
s	sa	sai	san	sang
<hr/>				
	e	ei	en	eng
b		bei	ben	beng
p		pei	pen	peng
m	me	mei	men	meng
f		fei	fen	feng
d	de	dei		deng
t	te			teng
n	ne	nei	nen	neng
l	le	lei		leng
g	ge	gei	gen	geng
k	ke	kei	ken	keng
h	he	hei	hen	heng
sh	she	shei	shen	sheng
r	re		ren	reng
s	se		sen	seng
<hr/>				
	in	ing	ou	
b	bin	bing		
p	pin	ping	pou	
m	min	ming	mou	
f			fou	

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

d		ding	dou
t		ting	tou
n	nin	ning	nou
l	lin	ling	lou
g			gou
k			kou
h			hou
sh			shou
r			rou
s			sou

B. Comparison of Initials

1. Palatals. YR j, ch, sy are j, q, x in PY. Since the YR palatals are immediately followed only by finals containing i or y, the PY palatals are likewise followed only by the equivalent PY finals.

YR:	j	ch	sy	jī	chīn	syīng
PY:	j	q	x	jī	qīn	xīng

Exercise 1A. Give PY equivalents for the following YR syllables:

YR:	jīn	chì	syīng	jǐ	chīn	syǐ
PY:	—	—	—	—	—	—

Exercise 1B. Give YR equivalents for the following PY syllables:

PY:	jī	qín	xǐng	jìng	qíng	xī
YR:	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Retroflexes. YR j, ch are zh, ch in PY. Since the YR retroflexes are immediately followed only by finals containing a, e, o, u/w, r, the PY retroflexes are likewise followed only by the equivalent PY finals. The two retroflexes sh and r are completely identical in YR and PY.

YR:	j	ch	sh	r	jà	chē	shéi	ròu
PY:	zh	ch	sh	r	zhà	chē	shéi	ròu

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

Exercise 2A.

YR: jǎi chóu shēng ràng jǎn chē shèn rǒu
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 2B.

PY: zhá chē shǒu rēng zhòu cháng shài rán
YR: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. Sibilants. YR dz, ts are z, c in PY. s is the same in both.

YR: dz ts s dzá tsè sài
PY: z c s zá cè sài

Exercise 3A.

YR: dzàn tsòu sǎng dzéi tsè sǎn
PY: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Exercise 3B:

PY: zá cài sōu zǒu cáng sēn
YR: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. Comparative Table of YR and PY Initials

Labials: YR: b p m f
 PY: b p m f

Dentals: YR: d t n l
 PY: d t n l

Velars: YR: g k h
 PY: g k h

Palatals: YR: j ch sy
 PY: j q x

Retroflexes: YR: j ch sh r
 PY: zh ch sh r

Sibilants: YR: dz ts s
 PY: z c s

Exercise 4. Review of Initials Comparison

Exercise 4A. Give PY equivalents for the following YR syllables:

 a b c d e f
1. chǎn tsǎn sài jǐn jēn shén

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. | rèn | dzǒu | jōu | jēng | shài | rán |
| 3. | jǐng | sān | chéng | dzàn | dzéi | jāng |
| 4. | shān | ròu | syīn | tsòu | dzāi | tsè |
| 5. | chīng | syìng | ràng | shéi | sēng | chǎi |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Exercise 4B. Give YR equivalents for the following PY syllables:

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | a | b | c | d | e | f |
| 1. | jǐng | qín | xīn | rán | shè | chǒu |
| 2. | zhāi | chén | shǎng | rè | zhān | cháng |
| 3. | zēng | cài | sāng | zòu | còu | sēn |
| 4. | xǐ | zhōu | zé | chū | qǐng | rén |
| 5. | cū | jì | chá | zū | shàn | xīng |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

C. Comparison of Finals

1. For the YR -au final, PY uses -ao.

YR:	-au	lǎu	hàu	tǎu
PY:	-ao	lǎo	hào	tǎo

Exercise 5A.

YR:	rǎu	àu	jāu	pǎu	chāu
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 5B.

PY:	ào	máo	dāo	kǎo	shāo
YR:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. For the YR -ung final, PY uses -ong.

YR:	-ung	túng	húng	sùng
PY:	-ong	tóng	hóng	sòng

Exercise 6A.

YR:	gūng	núng	dzǔng	jūng	chùng
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

Exercise 6B.

PY: dǒng cōng róng kǒng lóng

YR: _____

3. Where YR uses the w-semivowel, PY uses u.

YR: -wa -wai -wan -wang -wo

PY: -ua -uai -uan -uang -uo

YR: jwā gwài chwán hwāng dwó

PY: zhuā guài chuán huāng duó

Exercises 7A.

YR: gwā shwài dzwǎn kwàng hwǒ

PY: _____

Exercise 7B.

PY: shuā kuài zhuǎn guāng cuò

YR: _____

3.1. After the labial initials, PY does not use the u before o, since the labials already induce a semivowel rounding.

YR: -wo bwó pwò mwō fwó

PY: -o bó pò mō fó

3.2. Other exceptions are -wei, -wun, which are -ui, -un in PY.

YR: -wei -wun hwèi chwēi shwùn lwún

PY: -ui -un huì chuī shùn lún

Exercise 8A.

YR: fwó gwěi rwèi jwǔn hwūn mwó

PY: _____

Exercise 8B.

PY: tuī cuì bó dùn sūn pò

YR: _____

4. Where YR uses the y-semivowel, PY uses i.

YR: -ya -yan -yang -yau -ye -yung

PY: -ia -ian -iang -iao -ie -iong

YR: syà chyán jyāng syǎu jyè chyúng

PY: xià qián jiāng xiǎo jiè qióng

Exercise 9A.

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

YR: lyǎ nànn chýáng chyē jyǒng syūng
PY: ____ _

Exercise 9B.

PY: jiā qián xiǎng qiáo xiè jiōng
YR: _ _ _ _ _

4.1. The YR -you final is -iu in PY.

YR: -you lyòu chyóu syōu
PY: -iu liù qiú xiū

Exercise 10A.

YR: chyóu dyōu jyòu nyóu
PY: ____ _

Exercise 10B.

PY: miù niú jiǔ liú
YR: _ _ _ _

5. The yu and yw elements of YR finals are both ü in PY. NOTE: ü has the umlaut sign (¨) only after n and l in PY, but not after y and the palatals (j, q, x). However, remember it still has the ü sound, regardless of how it is written.

YR: -yu -yun -ywan -ywe
PY: -ü -ün -üan -üe

YR: jyù nyǔ chyún sywān jywé lywè
PY: jù nǚ qún xuān jué lǜè

Exercise 11A.

YR: ywè jywé syūn jywǎn chyún lywè lyú
PY: ____ _

Exercise 11B.

PY: xū nüè lǚ jūn quán què qù
YR: _ _ _ _ _

6. The YR -r final, which occurs only after retroflexes, is represented by -i in PY. Remember: r + r = r as in Rrěn 'Japan.'

YR: -r jǚ cḥr sḥr ṛ
PY: -i zhǐ chī shí rì

7. The YR -z final, which occurs only after sibilants, is also represented by -i in PY. Remember: dz + z = dz as in dẓ 'a word.'

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

YR:	-z	d̀z	tśz	śz
PY:	-i	zì	cí	sī

12. Comparative Tables of YR and PY Finals

a. Finals which combine with Initials

A-Group	YR: a	ai	an	ang	au
	PY: a	ai	an	ang	ao

E-Group	YR: e	en	eng
	PY: e	en	eng

O-Group	YR: ou
	PY: ou

U-Group	YR: u	wun	ung	wa	wai	wan	wang	wei
	PY: u	un	ong	ua	uai	uan	uang	ui
	YR: wo							
	PY: uo	o						

Ü-Group	YR: yu	yun	yuan	ywe
	PY: ü	u	un	üan uan üe ue

I-Group	YR: i	ya	yan	yang	yau	in	ing	yung
	PY: i	ia	ian	iang	iao	in	ing	iong

YR: ye	you	yong
PY: ie	iu	iong

R-Group	YR: r
	PY: i

Z-Group	YR: z
	PY: i

b. Finals which stand alone as whole Syllables

A-Group	YR: a	ai	an	au
	PY: a	ai	an	ao

E-Group	YR: e	en
	PY: e	en

O-Group	YR: ou
	PY: ou

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

U-Group	YR: wu	wa	wai	wan	wang	wo	wei	wen
	PY: wu	wa	wai	wan	wang	wo	wei	wen

YR: weng
PY: weng

Ü-Group	YR: yu	ywe	ywan	yun
	PY: yu	yue	yuan	yun

I-Group	YR: yi	yin	ying	ya	yan	yang	yau	ye
	PY: yi	yin	ying	ya	yan	yang	yao	ye

YR: you yung
PY: you yong

R-Group	YR: r
	PY: ri

Z-Group	YR: dz
	PY: zi

Exercise 12. Review of Finals Comparison.

Exercise 12A. Give the PY equivalents for the following YR syllables:

- | | a | b | c | d | e |
|----|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. | hǎu | tàur | chūng | húng | sùng |
| 2. | jwǎn | gwǎng | twō | hwài | chwā |
| 3. | fwó | pwò | shwěi | jwēi | chwún |
| 4. | chyúng | jyàu | lyán | jyǔng | chyè |
| 5. | jywǎr | chywē | jyùn | chywàn | jywé |
| 6. | kwǎn | lúng | rwò | gūng | lyè |
| 7. | jùng | lwò | swéi | gāu | lwùn |
| 8. | dž | swǒ | rwèi | shř | byé |
| 9. | syōu | máu | chyù | shwāngr | gwǒ |
| | — | — | — | — | — |

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

10.	tyán	chǎu	chyāng	nyán	kwò
11.	chwō	lyàur	nyē	tswò	shwān
	—	—	—	—	—

Exercise 12B. Give the YR equivalents for the following PY syllables:

	a	b	c	d	e
1.	ǎo	bāo	rǎo	tóng	nòng
2.	shuār	kuài	nuò	shuōr	nuǎn
3.	mò	bó	pò	duī	hùn
4.	qià	jiē	xián	jiù	qiǎn
5.	luè	nǚ	qún	jù	xuě
6.	rì	shí	zì	cí	sǐ
7.	nào	huáng	biān	qiú	miào
8.	chī	pǎo	rún	chuī	jiōng
9.	guì	qián	ruǎn	liǎ	kùn
10.	piàr	máng	tuǎn	xuē	diér
11.	zuì	piě	suàn	jué	huì
	—	—	—	—	—

III. IDENTICAL SPELLINGS, DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

Special care needs to be taken to avoid confusion in the case of a few syllables which are spelled the same way in YR and PY but are pronounced differently. There are three basic syllables of this sort, namely chi, ju, and juan:

chi	palatal in YR (e.g. chī ‘seven’)
	retroflex in PY (e.g. chī ‘eat’)
ju	retroflex in YR (e.g. jù ‘live’)
	palatal in PY (e.g. jù ‘sentence’)

juan retroflex in YR (e.g. juǎn ‘revolve’)
palatal in PY (e.g. juǎn ‘roll up’)

IV. OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISES‡

Exercises 13A. Rewrite the following, YR to PY:

- | | a | b | c | d | e | f |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. | twēi | sẏ | sywé | sǎu | ì | syūn |
| 2. | tyán | syìngr | tyáu | swéi | rǔng | syōu |
| 3. | lyáng | jī | hwài | màu | kūng | jyù |
| 4. | hwò | lǎu | lwàn | jyāng | lyòu | jywé |
| 5. | chwāng | byǎu | tsáng | chwō | tswùn | cháu |
| 6. | tsè | chwān | bwó | chř | tswèi | tsz |
| 7. | dyàu | gwāng | húng | fwó | dwèi | dyōu |
| 8. | gwǔn | dwùn | jyūn | chywè | nyǒu | chyáu |
| 9. | myè | pyāu | chywǎn | nywè | myòu | chyún |
| 10. | chyà | nyáng | pǎu | chyū | chyáng | nùng |
| 11. | jwō | yǒu | jāng | jùng | ywár | jwài |
| 12. | ywè | jǎi | yàu | jř | jwàng | rwǎn |
| 13. | lǎu | sūng | lyán | tyē | gwǎr | jwō |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Exercise 13B. Rewrite the following, PY to YR:

a	b	c	d	e	f
---	---	---	---	---	---

‡ STUDENTS NEEDING FURTHER HELP IN COMPARING PY AND YR ARE REFERRED TO THE COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION TABLE IN *BEGINNING CHINESE*, WHERE A COMPLETE LIST OF PY SYLLABLES AND THEIR YR EQUIVALENTS WILL BE FOUND.

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

1. ǎo	cuò	chǐ	bó	bǎo	chòng
2. <u>chuāngr</u>	<u>cì</u>	<u>biān</u>	<u>cán</u>	<u>chuī</u>	<u>cùi</u>
3. <u>huài</u>	<u>lián</u>	<u>māo</u>	<u>jué</u>	<u>liǎo</u>	<u>kōng</u>
4. <u>liǎ</u>	<u>lǔ</u>	<u>jiōng</u>	<u>huí</u>	<u>luàn</u>	<u>miǎn</u>
5. <u>rì</u>	<u>xǐ</u>	<u>tuān</u>	<u>suì</u>	<u>róng</u>	<u>tuī</u>
6. <u>xiōng</u>	<u>tào</u>	<u>sī</u>	<u>suǒ</u>	<u>xué</u>	<u>sūn</u>
7. <u>yī</u>	<u>zhòu</u>	<u>zhuǎn</u>	<u>zhào</u>	<u>yuē</u>	<u>zhǐ</u>
8. <u>zhuī</u>	<u>yào</u>	<u>zhǔn</u>	<u>yòng</u>	<u>zhuāng</u>	<u>zhè</u>
9. <u>pò</u>	<u>quán</u>	<u>nòng</u>	<u>miè</u>	<u>qióng</u>	<u>niǎor</u>
10. <u>mó</u>	<u>rǎo</u>	<u>qiáo</u>	<u>nù</u>	<u>piē</u>	<u>nǚ</u>
11. <u>gāo</u>	<u>diǎr</u>	<u>hóng</u>	<u>èr</u>	<u>fó</u>	<u>diē</u>
12. <u>gòng</u>	<u>guī</u>	<u>diū</u>	<u>guò</u>	<u>dāo</u>	<u>biǎo</u>
13. <u>duàn</u>	<u>liú</u>	<u>ruò</u>	<u>huān</u>	<u>liǎng</u>	<u>kōngr</u>
—	—	—	—	—	—

V. ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1A.

PY: jīn qì xīng jǐ qīn xǐ

Exercise 1B.

YR: jī chín syǐng jìng chǐng syī

Exercise 2A.

PY: zhǎi chóu shēng ràng zhǎn chē shèn róu

Exercise 2B.

YR: já chē shǒu rēng jòu cháng shài rán

Exercise 3A.

PY: zàn còu sǎng zéi cè sǎn

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

Exercise 3B.

YR: dzá tsài sōu dzǒu tsáng sēn

Exercise 4A.

a	b	c	d	e	f
1. chǎn	cān	sài	jīn	zhēn	shén
2. rèn	zǒu	zhōu	zhēng	shài	rán
3. jìng	sān	chéng	zàn	zéi	zhāng
4. shān	ròu	xīn	còu	zāi	cè
5. qīng	xìng	ràng	shéi	sēng	chǎi

Exercise 4B.

a	b	c	d	e	f
1. jīng	chín	syīn	rán	shè	chǒu
2. jāi	chén	shǎng	rè	jān	cháng
3. dzēng	tsài	sāng	dzòu	tsòu	sēn
4. syǐ	jōu	dzé	chū	chǐng	rén
5. tsū	jì	chá	dzū	shàn	syīng

Exercise 5A.

PY: rǎo ào zhāo pǎo chāo

Exercise 5B.

YR: àu máu dāu kǎu shāu

Exercise 6A.

PY: gōng nóng zǒng zhōng chòng

Exercise 6B.

YR: dǔng tsūng rúng kǔng lúng

Exercise 7A.

PY: guā shuài zuǎn kuàng huǒ

Exercise 7B.

YR: shwā kwài jwǎn gwāng tswò

Exercise 8A.

PY: fó guǐ ruì zhǔn hūn mó

Exercise 8B.

YR: twēi tswèi bwó dwùn swūn pò

Exercise 9A.

Comparison of Yale and Pinyin Romanizations

PY: liǎ niàn qiáng qiē jiǒng xiōng

Exercise 9B.

YR: jyā chyán syǎng chyáu syè jyŭng

Exercise 10A.

PY: qiú diū jiù niú

Exercise 10B.

YR: myòu nyóu jyǒu lyóu

Exercise 11A.

PY: yuè jué xūn juǎn qún lüè lǘ

Exercise 11B.

YR: syū nywè lyǘ jyŭn chywán chywè chyù

Exercise 12A.

	a	b	c	d	e
1.	hǎo	tào	chōng	hóng	sòng
2.	zhuǎn	guǎng	tuō	huài	chuā
3.	fó	pò	shuǐ	zhuī	chún
4.	qióng	jiào	lián	jiǒng	qiè
5.	juǎr	quē	jùn	quàn	jué
6.	kuǎn	lóng	ruò	gōng	liè
7.	zhòng	luò	suí	gāo	lùn
8.	zǐ	suǒ	ruì	shī	bié
9.	xiū	máo	qù	shuāngr	guǒ
10.	tián	chǎo	qiāng	nián	kuò
11.	chuō	liàor	niē	cuò	shuān

Exercise 12B.

	a	b	c	d	e
1.	ǎu	bāu	rǎu	túng	nùng
2.	shwār	kwài	nwò	shwōr	nwǎn
3.	mwò	bwó	pwò	dwēi	hwùn
4.	chyà	jyē	syán	jyòu	chyǎn
5.	lywè	nyǘ	chyún	jyù	sywě
6.	ì	shṛ	dž	tsž	sž
7.	nàu	hwáng	byān	chyóu	myàu
8.	chṛ	pǎu	rwún	chwēi	jyŭng
9.	gwèi	chyán	rwǎn	lyǎ	kwùn
10.	pyàr	máng	twǎn	sywē	dyér
11.	dzwèi	pyě	swàn	jywé	hwèi

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

Exercise 13A.

a	b	c	d	e	f
1. tuī	sì	xué	sǎo	rì	xūn
2. tián	xìngr	tiáo	suí	rǒng	xiū
3. liáng	jī	huài	mào	kōng	jù
4. huò	lǎo	luàn	jiāng	liù	jué
5. chuāng	biǎo	cáng	chuō	cùn	cháo
6. cè	chuān	bó	chǐ	cui	cí
7. diào	guāng	hóng	fó	duì	diū
8. gǔn	dùn	jūn	què	niǔ	qiáo
9. miè	piāo	quǎn	nǚè	miù	qún
10. qià	niáng	pǎo	qū	qiáng	nòng
11. zhuō	yǒu	zhāng	zhòng	yuár	zhuài
12. yuè	zhǎi	yào	zhī	zhuàng	ruǎn
13. lǎo	sōng	lián	tiē	guǎr	zhuō

Exercise 13B.

a	b	c	d	e	f
1. ǎu	tswò	chǐ	bwó	bǎu	chùngr
2. chwāngr	tsz	byān	tsán	chwēi	tswèi
3. hwài	lyán	māu	jywé	lyǎu	kūng
4. lyǎ	lyù	jyūng	hwéi	lwàn	myǎn
5. ò	syǐ	twān	swèi	rúng	twēi
6. syūng	tàu	sǎ	swǒ	sywé	swūn
7. yī	jòu	jwǎn	jàu	ywē	jǐ
8. jwēi	yàu	jǔn	yùng	jwāng	jè
9. pwò	chywán	nùng	myè	chýung	nyǎur
10. mwó	rǎu	chýau	nù	pyē	nyǔ
11. gāu	dyǎr	húng	èr	fwó	dyē
12. gùng	gwēi	dyōu	gwò	dāu	byǎu
13. dwàn	lyóu	rwò	hwān	lyǎng	kūngr

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

COMPARISON OF PINYIN AND WADE-GILES ROMANIZATIONS

The purpose of this paper is to enable students who have learned Chinese via the Pinyin (PY) system of romanization to use reference materials that use the Wade-Giles (WG) system. This paper is intended to be used as a self-study guide. Firstly, PY will be reviewed. Secondly, the two systems will be compared, using examples and exercises. Finally, overall review exercises will be given for practice in conversion, with answers to all the exercises provided at the end.

I. SUMMARY OF PINYIN ROMANIZATION

The three elements of a Chinese syllable are an initial, a final, and a tone.

A. *Tones*

A. *Tones*. The first, second, third and fourth tones are represented by $\bar{\quad}$ $\acute{\quad}$ $\check{\quad}$ $\grave{\quad}$ respectively. Neutral tone is unmarked.

B. *Initials*

1. Labials: b, p, m, f. These are produced by the lips.
2. Dentals: d, t, n, l. These are produced with the tongue tip touching the area immediately behind the upper front teeth.
3. Velars: g, k, h. These are made in the area of the velum (rearmost top part of the mouth).

4. Palatals: j, q, x. These are produced with the tongue blade against the front part of the palate (roof of the mouth).

5. Retroflexes: zh, ch, sh, r. These are made with the tongue retroflexed (curled back) as in “r-r-r!” or with the retracted middle part of the tongue against the palate.

6. Sibilants: z, c, s. These are all sibilant (s-sounding).

C. Finals.

1.a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang, -ao.

2.e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.

3.o-group: -o, -ong, -ou.

4.u-group: -u, -ua, -uai, -uan, -uang, -u i, -un, -uo.

5. ü-group: -ü, -üan, -üe, -ün. After y and the palatals (j, q, x), ü loses the umlaut sign (¨), but still has the ü sound.

6. i-group: -i, -ia, -ian, -iang, -iao, -ie, -in, -ing, -iong, -iu. The i sound in these finals is pronounced approximately like English “ee”, except in -in and -ing, when it is somewhat closer to the vowel sound of “it”.

7. “i”-group: -i. This “i”-group group is to be distinguished from the preceding i-group. The “i” sound has two values. After retroflexes, it has a sort of “r” sound, as in zhī, chī, shī. After sibilants, it has a buzzing sound, as in zì, cì, sì.*

D. Terminal r-suffix

D. *Terminal r-suffix* (hàomǎr, xiǎoshuōr, shēngr, gēr).

II. COMPARISON OF PY AND WG

A. Identical Features

1.Initials: m, n, l, f, h, sh.

2.Finals:

a.a-group: -a, -ai, -an, -ang, -ao.

* See John DeFrancis, *Beginning Chinese* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963), pp. xxiii-xxiv.

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

b.e-group: -e, -ei, -en, -eng.

c.o-group: -ou.

d.u-group: -ua, -uai, -uang.

e.i-group: -ia, -iang, -iao, -in, -ing, -iu.

3. Initial-less finals:

a.a-group: a, ai, an, ang, ao.

b.e-group: ei, en.

c.o-group: ou.

d.u-group: wa, wai, wan, wang, wei, wen, weng, wo, wu.

e.i-group: ya, yang, yao, yin, ying.

4. Tables of syllables composed of identical initials and finals.

	a	ai	an	ang	ao
m	ma	mai	man	mang	mao
n	na	nai	nan	nang	nao
l	la	lai	lan	lang	lao
f	fa		fan	fang	
h	ha	hai	han	hang	hao
sh	sha	shai	shan	shang	shao

	e	ei	en	eng	ou
m	me	mei	men	meng	mou
n	ne	nei	nen	neng	nou
l	le	lei		leng	lou
f		fei	fen	feng	fou
h	he	hei	hen	heng	hou
sh	she	shei	shen	sheng	shou

	ua	uai	uang
h	hua	huai	huang
sh	shua	shuai	shuang

	ia	iang	iao	in	ing	iu
m			miao	min	ming	miu
n		niang	niao	nin	ning	niu
l	lia	liang	liao	lin	ling	liu

B. Comparison of Tones

B. *Comparison of Tones.* WG uses numbers placed at the top right-hand corner of the syllables. First, second, third, and fourth tones are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, respectively. Neutral tone is unmarked. (Some recent WG publications use the same tone symbols as in PY.)

PY:	mā	má	mǎ	mà
WG:	ma ¹	ma ²	ma ³	ma ⁴

C. Comparison of Initials.

1. WG adds an apostrophe to the aspirated initials (those produced with a strong puff of exhaled air) to distinguish them from the unaspirated ones, whereas PY used b d g to represent the unaspirated voiceless stops.

PY:	b	P	d	t	g	k
WG:	P	P'	t	t'	k	k'

PY:	bà	pái	diū	téng	gǒu	kuā
WG:	pa ⁴	p'ai ²	tiu ¹	t'eng ²	kou ³	k'ua ¹

Exercise 1A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents:

PY:	bēi	pén	dāng	tán	guǎng	kuà
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 1B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents:

WG:	pan ⁴	p'ang ²	tao ¹	t'ang ²	kua ³	k'e ⁴
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. The PY palatals j, q, x, are ch, ch', hs in WG. Since j and q differ only in aspiration, WG adds an apostrophe to ch for the aspirated initial. The unusual spelling of hs shows that it is neither s nor sh. Like the PY palatals, which can be followed only by finals beginning with i ("ee"), or the ü type vowel, the WG palatals can only be followed by finals beginning with the equivalent of these vowels, which will be discussed later.

PY:	j	q	x
WG:	ch	ch'	hs

PY:	jiǎ	qín	xin	jiǎo
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Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

WG:	chia ³	ch'in	hsin ⁴	chiao ³
	qīng	xiǎng		
	ch'ing ¹	hsiang ³		

Exercise 2A.

PY:	jiāng	qiú	xià	jìn	qiào	xīng
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 2B.

WG:	ching ¹	ch'ia ⁴	hsiao ³	chiu ⁴
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ch'iang ¹	hsiu ⁴		
	_____	_____		

3. The PY retroflexes zh, ch, r, are ch, ch', j in WG. Remember, sh is the same in both. Although the WG retroflexes ch, ch' are written the same way as the palatals ch, ch', they can be distinguished by the vowel that follows: e.g. retroflex cha versus palatal chia. (WG palatals are only followed by i or ü sound; WG retroflexes are never followed by these sounds.) The WG j shows that it is "similar" to the French j as in Jeanne d'Arc.

PY:	zh	ch	r	zhá	chāi	róu
WG:	ch	ch'	j	cha ²	ch'ai ¹	jou ²

Exercise 3A.

PY:	zhuā	chǒu	rēng	zhǎng	chán	rǎo
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 3B.

PY:	chan ³	ch'uang ¹	jan ²	chou ¹
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ch'ang ⁴	jen ²		
	_____	_____		

4. The PY sibilants z, c, s are ts, ts', in WG. (See section 12 for variants of these.)

PY:	z	c	s	zá	cāng	sòu
WG:	ts	ts'	s	tse ²	ts'ang ¹	sou ⁴

Exercise 4A.

PY:	zāng	còu	sān	zǎo	cè	sǎo
-----	------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

WG: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Exercise 4B.

WG:	tsou ³	ts'ai ¹	sang ³	tsan ⁴
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____
	ts'ao ³	se ⁴		
	_____	_____		

5. Comparative Table of PY and WG Initials.

	PY:	b	p	m	f
Labials	WG:	p	p'	m	f
	PY:	d	t	n	l
Dentals	WG:	t	t'	n	l
	PY:	g	k	h	
Velars	WG:	k	k'	h	
	PY:	j	q	x	
Palatals	WG:	ch	ch'	hs	
	PY:	zh	ch	sh	r
Retroflexes	WG:	ch	ch'	sh	j
	PY:	z		c	
Sibilants	WG:	ts, tz	ts', tz'		
		s			
		s			

Exercise 5. Review of Initials Comparison.

Exercise 5A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents.

a	b	c	d	e	f
1. bāng	pàn	děi	tào	gǎi	kāng
2. jìn	qiáng	xīn	jiǎ	chèn	xiū
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

3.	zhōu	chǎo	rán	ròu	chá	zhè
4.	zé	còu	sǎo	zá	cè	sān
5.	pèng	jīn	cán	dōu	chán	tài
6.	gòu	xiǎng	zhāo	céng	bīng	kǎo
7.	zòu	tiáo	zhēn	zhè	péi	rǎo
8.	zhuā	piào	qiú	pǐn	zá	tàn
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Exercise 5B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
1.	pao ³	p'en ²	tai ¹	t'e ⁴	kao ¹	k'ou ³
2.	chiang ⁴	ch'in ²	hsiao ³	chan ⁴	ch'ai ¹	hsia ⁴
3.	cha ²	ch'ang ⁴	jen ³	jang ⁴	chen ¹	ch'in ²
4.	tsei ²	tsang ¹	sai ⁴	tsao ³	ts'ai ¹	sheng ¹
5.	ch'ia ⁴	t'ang ¹	cheng ³	sou ¹	p'ou ³	ping ⁴
6.	jan ²	ch'iang ²	t'ang ⁴	hsin ¹	sa ⁴	kang ¹
7.	k'ai ¹	ta ⁴	chan ³	ch'ou ²	jeng ¹	tsang ⁴
8.	piao ³	chang ¹	miu ⁴	san ¹	shan ⁴	jan ³
	—	—	—	—	—	—

D. Comparison of Finals

1. For PY -e final, WG generally also uses -e. Since e has two values (as in men² and mei³), some authors use a circumflex (^) over the “uh” -sounding e to distinguish it from the “eh” -sounding one. When used as an initial-less final, or as a final

after velar initials, o is used by some authors instead of e (e or ê or o, he or hê or ho).† Finally, when used as an initial-less final, o is always used instead of e.

PY:	lè	héng	gē
WG:	le ⁴ , lê ⁴	heng ² , hêng ²	ke ¹ , kê ¹ , ko ¹
	kè	hé	
	k'e ⁴ , k'ê ⁴ , k'o ⁴	he ² , hê ² , ho ²	
	è		
	e ⁴ , ê ⁴ o ⁴		

Exercise 6A.

PY:	gē	è	shēng	rèn	lè	kě	mèng
WG:	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

Exercise 6B.

WG:	se ⁴	k'en ³	leng ³	he ¹	t'eng ²	she ⁴	o ⁴
PY:	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

2. After the labials, both PY and WG use only a solitary o, since the labials induce lip rounding, eliminating the need for a u-semivowel.

PY:	bō	pó	mò	fó
WG:	po ¹	p'o ²	mo ⁴	fo ²

3. Where PY uses -ong, WG uses -ung.

PY:	dōng	cóng	chòng	hóng
WG:	tung ¹	ts'ung ²	ch'ung ⁴	hung ²

Exercise 7A.

PY:	lóng	sòng	kǒng	cōng	zhòng	zhòng
WG:	___	___	___	___	___	___

Exercise 7B.

WG:	t'ung ¹	tsung ³	chung ¹	kung ⁴
PY:	___	___	___	___
	nung ²	ch'ung ⁴		
	___	___		

† R. H. Mathews, *Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1966), p. ix.

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

4. The PY -uo final is identical in WG only after sh and the velar initials k, k', h. In all other cases, the -uo becomes -o in WG.

PY:	shuō	guō	kuò	huǒ	luò	zuǒ	zhuó
WG:	shuo ¹	kuo ³	k'uo ⁴	huo ³	lo ⁴	tso ³	cho ²

Exercise 8A.

PY:	tuó	cuò	chuō	guǒ	zhuō	kuò
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 8B.

WG:	to ¹	so ³	jo ⁴	shuo ¹	kuo ⁴	huo ³
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. The PY -ui final is written in two ways in WG. After k and k', it is -uei. In all other cases, it is -ui.

PY:	guǐ	kuī	duì	zuǐ	shuì	huí
WG:	kuei ³	k'uei ¹	tui ⁴	tsui ³	shui ⁴	hui ²

Exercise 9A.

PY:	cuì	kuī	shuì	duī	zuǐ	guì
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 9B.

WG:	t'ui ¹	sui ²	jui ⁴	k'uei ⁴	kuei ⁴	ch'ui ¹
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. The i ("ee")-final is the same in WG, except that as an initial-less final, it except that as an initial-less final, it usually does not take on an initial y as in PY.

PY:	pí	dì	jǐ	yī
WG:	p'i ²	tí ⁴	chí ³	i ¹

Exercise 10A.

PY:	qì	yī	jǐ	pí	dī	xǐ
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 10B.

WG:	pi ³	t'i ⁴	hsi ¹	i ⁴	mi ³	li ⁴
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. The PY initial-less final you is yu in WG.

PY: yǒu
WG: yu³

8. The -iong final of PY is -iung in WG. When not preceded by an initial, it is yong in PY, but yung in WG.

PY: jiǒng qióng xiōng yòng
WG: chiung³ ch'iung² hsiung¹ yung⁴

9. The PY -ie final is -ieh in WG. Although the h is not really necessary, since the e is not the solitary vowel in the final, nevertheless it serves to show that the e has the “eh” sound. As an initialless final, the PY ye is yeh in WG.

PY: bié diē jiě yè
WG: pieh² tieh¹ chieh³ yeh⁴

Exercise 11A.

PY: miè tiě qiē niē
WG: _____

Exercise 11B.

WG: p'ieh³ lieh⁴ hsieh¹ yeh³
PY: _____

10. The PY -ian final is -ien in WG, showing the pronunciation is closer to “en” than “an.” As an initial-less final, the PY yan is yen in WG.

PY: biān tián jiǎn yàn
WG: pien¹ t'ien² chien³ yen⁴

Exercise 12A.

PY: piǎn niàn xiǎn yán
WG: _____

Exercise 12B.

WG: mien⁴ tien³ ch'ien² lien³
PY: _____

11. The PY -i final following the retro-flexes is -ih in WG. The terminal h serves to distinguish this i from the “ee”-sounding one, e.g. WG chih³ ‘paper’ versus WG chi³ ‘how many?’

PY: zhī chǐ shí rì

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

WG: chih¹ ch'ih³ shih² jih⁴

12. For the PY -i final following the sibilants, WG uses u. Some sources use a breve (˘) over the u to distinguish it from the “oo”-sounding u of mù, lù, hù. When preceding this sibilant final, and only then, the sibilant initials are represented by their “buzzing” variant forms.‡ That is, ts changes to tz, ts' changes to tz', and s changes into either ss or sz.

PY:	zǐ	cì
WG:	tzu ³ , tzǔ ³	tz'u ⁴ , tz'ǔ ⁴
	Sī	
	ssu ¹ , ssǔ ¹ , su ¹ , szǔ ¹	

13. In PY, the umlaut u (ü) has two different representations in the -ü -üan -üe -ün finals. After y and the palatals, the umlaut sign is omitted. It is retained only after l and n. In WG, however, the umlaut sign is always used.

PY:	yǔ	quàn	jué	yùn	lǜ	nüè
WG:	yü ³	ch'üan ⁴	chüeh ²	yün ⁴	lǜ ⁴	nüeh ⁴

Exercise 13A.

PY:	nǚ	yuán	què	jūn	lùè	yuē
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 13B.

WG:	ch'ü ¹	chüan ³	yüeh ⁴	ch'ün ²	yü ⁴	nü ³
PY:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

14. Comparative Tables of PY and WG Finals

a. Finals which combine with Initials

PY:	a	ai	an	ang	ao
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A-Group

WG:	a	ai	an	ang	ao
-----	---	----	----	-----	----

PY:	e	en	eng
-----	---	----	-----

E-Group

WG:	e, ê,	o	en, ên	eng, êng
-----	-------	---	--------	----------

PY:	o	ong	ou
-----	---	-----	----

‡ Mathews, p. xi.

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

O-Group

WG: o ung ou

U-Group

PY: u ua uai uan uang ui

WG: u ua uai uan uang ui, uei
un uo
un uo

Ü-Group

PY: ü, u uan üe, ue un

WG: ü üan üe ün

I-Group

PY: i ia ian iang iao in ing

WG: i ia ien iang iao in ing
iong iu
iung iu

"I"-Group

PY: i

WG: ih, u, ŭ

b. Finals which stand alone as whole syllables

A-Group

PY: a ai an ao

WG: a ai an ao

E-Group

PY: e en

WG: e, ê en, ên

O-Group

PY: ou

WG: ou

U-Group

PY: wu wa wai wan wang wo wei

WG: wu wa wai wan wang wo wei

wen weng

wen weng

PY: yu yue yuan yun

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

Ü-Group

WG: yü yüeh yüan yün

I-Group

PY: yi yin ying ya yan yang yao

WG: i yin ying ya yen yang yao

ye you yong

yeh yu yung

Exercise 14. Review of Finals Comparison.

Exercise 14A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents.


- | a | b | c | d | e | f |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. è | kě | mén | nèn | lěng | cuò |
| 2. <u>zhuī</u> | <u>tuǐ</u> | <u>ruì</u> | <u>lóng</u> | <u>tōng</u> | <u>chuō</u> |
| 3. <u>nǐ</u> | <u>jī</u> | <u>pén</u> | <u>yě</u> | <u>céng</u> | <u>zhuō</u> |
| 4. <u>yan</u> | <u>zhǐ</u> | <u>zì</u> | <u>xián</u> | <u>yōu</u> | <u>kuī</u> |
| 5. <u>shí</u> | <u>chuī</u> | <u>qì</u> | <u>lǐ</u> | <u>shào</u> | <u>ní</u> |
| 6. <u>fó</u> | <u>liù</u> | <u>hé</u> | <u>yè</u> | <u>sī</u> | <u>héng</u> |
| 7. <u>kě</u> | <u>sòng</u> | <u>shuō</u> | <u>nóng</u> | <u>hěn</u> | <u>téng</u> |
| 8. <u>dēng</u> | <u>zhuō</u> | <u>guǐ</u> | <u>chén</u> | <u>ruò</u> | <u>zhēn</u> |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |

Exercise 14B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents.

- | a | b | c | d | e | f |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ho ² | k'ê ⁴ | mo ² | p'o ⁴ | so ³ | po ¹ |
| 2. k'ung ¹ | no ⁴ | shuo ¹ | kuei ⁴ | ts'ui ¹ | i ³ |
| 3. yung ¹ | mieh ⁴ | p'ien ² | yu ¹ | hsiung ² | nieh ¹ |
| 4. nien ² | shih ⁴ | tz'ü ² | jo ⁴ | jung ² | jih ⁴ |

5. <u>yen</u> ¹	<u>pi</u> ³	<u>chiung</u> ³	<u>ch'ieh</u> ⁴	<u>mien</u> ³	<u>t'ieh</u> ¹
6. <u>hung</u> ²	<u>nung</u> ⁴	<u>shui</u> ³	<u>ch'ih</u> ¹	<u>tzu</u> ⁴	<u>she</u> ²
7. <u>po</u> ²	<u>mo</u> ⁴	<u>jung</u> ²	<u>t'ê</u> ⁴	<u>ts'ung</u> ¹	<u>t'o</u> ²
8. <u>li</u> ³	<u>pieh</u> ²	<u>hsi</u> ¹	<u>ssu</u> ⁴	<u>ke</u> ²	<u>t'ieh</u> ³
—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Independent er and Terminal r-suffix

E. *Independent er and Terminal r-suffix*. The independent er syllable of PY is erh in WG. As noted before, some sources would use a breve over the e (êrh). The PY terminal r-suffix is -erh in WG, since the character  erh is added to make the -r ending.

PY:	ér	hér	shēngr
WG:	erh ² , êrh ²	hê ² -êrh	sheng ¹ -erh

Exercise 15A.

PY:	chàng gēr	píbāor	xiǎoshuōr	fēngr
WG:	_____	_____	_____	_____

Exercise 15B.

WG:	hsiao ³ t'u ⁴ -êrh	hao ⁴ -ma ³ -erh
PY:	_____	_____
	k'ou ³ -erh	shēng ¹ -êrh
	_____	_____

F. Differences within Wade-Giles System of Romanization

F. *Differences Within WG System*. Some sources, such as *Mathews' Chinese-English Dictionary*, use a raised period (•) before a character to show neutral tone. A small raised circle (o) is used to show that the following character may be pronounced either with its original tone or with a neutral tone. As mentioned before, some use diacritical marks to indicate different values of the same letter. For example, e has two values in hei¹ (black) and he² or hê² (river). Likewise, u has two values in Su¹ (Soochow) and szu⁴ (four). Also, some use k'o³ for k'e³ or k'ê³

(thirsty), using an o instead of an e or ê after the velars. Finally, *Mathews'* uses the obsolete -io or -ioh for -üeh after ch, ch', hs, and l, so if an entry cannot be found under chüeh, ch'üeh, hsüeh, lüeh, or yüeh, consult the item under chio, ch'io, hsio, lioh or yo.

III. IDENTICAL SPELLINGS, DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

Special care needs to be taken to avoid confusion in the case of a number of syllables which are spelled the same way in PY and WG but are pronounced differently. The largest group in this category consists of the following syllables which are aspirated in PY, unaspirated in WG.

pa	ta	ka	cha
pai	tai	kai	chai
pan	tan	kan	chan
pang	tang	kang	chang
pao	tao	kao	chao
	te	ke	che
pei			
pen		ken	chen
peng	teng	keng	cheng
pi	ti		
piao	tiao		
pin			
ping	ting		
po			
pou	tou	kou	chou
pu	tu	ku	chu
		kua	chua
		kuai	chuai
	tuan	kuan	chuan
	tui		chui
	tun	kun	
		kuo	

In addition, there are a few syllables which are distinguished in pronunciation by other contrasts.

chi retroflex in PY (e.g. chī 'eat')
 palatal in WG (e.g. chī 'chicken')

ju palatal in PY (e.g. jù 'sentence')

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

retroflex in WG (e.g. jù ‘enter’)

juan palatal in PY (e.g. juǎn ‘roll up’)
 retroflex in WG (e.g. juǎn ‘soft’)

jun palatal in PY (e.g. jùn ‘prefecture’)
 retroflex in WG (e.g. jùn ‘moist’)

yu umlaut in PY (e.g. yǔ ‘rain’)
 non-umlaut in WG (e.g. yǔ ‘have’)

Exercise 16A. Rewrite the following PY syllables into WG equivalents.

- | | a | b | c | d | e |
|----|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | pa | teng | chou | pu | chi |
| 2. | <u>kuai</u> | <u>ju</u> | <u>ting</u> | <u>po</u> | <u>juan</u> |
| 3. | <u>pei</u> | <u>kou</u> | <u>tuan</u> | <u>jun</u> | <u>ti</u> |
| 4. | <u>yu</u> | <u>kai</u> | <u>piao</u> | <u>ken</u> | <u>tao</u> |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Exercise 16B. Rewrite the following WG syllables into PY equivalents.

- | | a | b | c | d | e |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | kuo | pa | chang | tai | jun |
| 2. | <u>peng</u> | <u>chi</u> | <u>tui</u> | <u>ku</u> | <u>che</u> |
| 3. | <u>ju</u> | <u>chao</u> | <u>keng</u> | <u>tou</u> | <u>yu</u> |
| 4. | <u>teng</u> | <u>chui</u> | <u>juan</u> | <u>pi</u> | <u>tiu</u> |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

IV. OVERALL REVIEW EXERCISES§

Exercise 17A. Rewrite the following PY combinations into WG equivalents.

a	b	c	d
1. Agōng	cháihuǒ	zhēnzhū	jìxing
2. Zuǒyíng	zuǐchún	cūyǔ	wàikē
3. qǔdé	jūnshì	ēnrén	féitùr
4. dù hé	Dōngyǎ	zàsui	zāogāo
5. qiángjiàng	Qiánlóng	qiúshēngr	chōngdǎo
6. Mòzǐ	láo dòng	shípǐn	tiě lù
7. wānchǐ	wéichí	wúlùn	yāpò
8. Niǔyuē	línjū	yángcōng	Guǎngzhōu
9. yángliǔ	Yīngguó	yòngtú	yǔyī
10. shéngǔi	duōshao	yuèliang	zuǒbiān
11. fēngfù	héyì	hóngrì	xiàngxíng
12. dǎliè	dàodé	tiáoyuē	tiānwén
13. rénzhèng	gémíng	kòuroù	liánbǎo
14. sǎozi	suǒwèi	sījiā	shīzi
15. mógu	néng fǒu	nígu	pànduàn
16. èyì	péidāo	bùzhǎng	sāngyuán
_____	_____	_____	_____

§ STUDENTS NEEDING FURTHER HELP IN COMPARING PY AND WG ARE REFERRED TO THE COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION TABLE IN *BEGINNING CHINESE*, WHERE A COMPLETE LIST OF PY SYLLABLES AND THEIR WG EQUIVALENTS WILL BE FOUND.

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

Exercise 17B. Rewrite the following WG words and combinations into PY equivalents.

a	b	c	d
1. <u>ch'iang</u> ² - <u>tiao</u> ⁴	<u>fou</u> ³ - <u>ting</u> ⁴	<u>ju</u> ⁴ - <u>sheng</u> ¹	<u>miu</u> ⁴
2. <u>yao</u> ⁴ - <u>shih</u>	<u>yeh</u> ⁴ - <u>tzu</u>	<u>yüeh</u> ⁴ - <u>iang</u> ⁴	<u>ya</u> ³ - <u>t'ung</u> ⁴
3. <u>ch'a</u> ² - <u>pei</u> ¹	<u>chüeh</u> ² - <u>te</u>	<u>hsüeh</u> ² - <u>wen</u>	<u>k'un</u> ¹ - <u>ming</u> ²
4. <u>szü</u> ⁴ - <u>kê</u>	<u>sui</u> ² - <u>pien</u> ⁴	<u>shang</u> ³ - <u>yüeh</u> ⁴	<u>shui</u> ³ - <u>hu</u> ²
5. <u>chan</u> ⁴ - <u>hao</u> ³	<u>ch'un</u> ¹ - <u>t'ien</u>	<u>hu</u> ¹ - <u>jan</u> ²	<u>la</u> ⁴ - <u>jou</u> ⁴
6. <u>nou</u> ⁴ <u>ts'ao</u> ³	<u>nüeh</u> ⁴ - <u>tai</u> ⁴	<u>nü</u> ³ - <u>hsing</u> ⁴	<u>ou</u> ¹ - <u>yang</u> ²
7. <u>ai</u> ⁴ - <u>ch'ing</u> ²	<u>chiu</u> ⁴ - <u>shih</u>	<u>hsiao</u> ³ <u>mao</u> ¹ - <u>erhk'uai</u> ⁴ - <u>chi</u> ⁴	
8. <u>ch'ih</u> ⁴ - <u>pang</u> ³	<u>He</u> ² - <u>lan</u> ²	<u>kei</u> ³	<u>Ning</u> ² - <u>p'o</u> ¹
9. <u>ts'eng</u> ² - <u>ching</u> ¹ <u>ts'uan</u> ⁴		<u>tsu</u> ¹ - <u>ch'ien</u> ²	<u>weng</u> ¹
10. <u>Ao</u> ⁴ - <u>men</u> ²	<u>ch'u</u> ¹ - <u>ch'ü</u> ⁴	<u>hsiung</u> ¹ - <u>meng</u> ³	<u>Kuei</u> ⁴ - <u>lin</u> ²
11. <u>ch'ao</u> ² - <u>shih</u> ¹	<u>êrh</u> ² - <u>tzü</u>	<u>jan</u> ² - <u>êrh</u> ²	<u>liu</u> ² - <u>hsüeh</u> ²
12. <u>ch'ang</u> ² - <u>tuan</u> ³ <u>o</u> ⁴ - <u>kuo</u> ²		<u>i</u> ³ - <u>wei</u> ²	<u>tzu</u> ⁴ - <u>ssu</u> ¹
13. <u>t'ang</u> ² - <u>ts'u</u> ⁴	<u>t'ou</u> ² - <u>t'eng</u> ²	<u>t'uan</u> ² - <u>t'i</u> ³	<u>ts'ang</u> ¹ - <u>ying</u> ²
14. <u>P'o</u> ² - <u>yang</u> ²	<u>p'ou</u> ¹ - <u>k'ai</u> ¹	<u>pieh</u> ² <u>ch'ü</u> ⁴	<u>sheng</u> ¹ - <u>jen</u> ²
15. <u>ch'i</u> ⁴ - <u>yu</u> ²	<u>fan</u> ⁴ - <u>wan</u> ³	<u>jeng</u> ¹	<u>lү</u> ⁴ <u>yeh</u> ⁴ - <u>tzu</u>
16. <u>chien</u> ⁴ - <u>chu</u> ²	<u>hang</u> ² - <u>k'ung</u> ¹ <u>Jui</u> ⁴ - <u>tien</u> ³		<u>mo</u> ⁴ - <u>shui</u> ³

V. ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1A.

pei¹ p'en² tang¹ t'an² kuang³ k'ua⁴

Exercise 1B.

bàn páng dāo táng guǎ kè

Exercise 2A.

chiang¹ ch'iu² hsia⁴ chin³ ch'iao⁴ hsing¹

Exercise 2B.

jīng qià xiǎo jiù qiāng xiù

Exercise 3A.

chua¹ ch'ou³ jeng¹ chang³ ch'en² jao³

Exercise 3B.

zhǎn chuāng rán zhōu chàng rén

Exercise 4A.

tsang¹ ts'ou⁴ san¹ tsao³ ts'e⁴ sao³

Exercise 4B.

zǒu cāi sǎng zàn cǎo sè

Exercise 5A

	a	b	c	d	e	f
1.	pang ¹	p'an ⁴	tei ³	t'ao ⁴	kai ³	k'ang ¹
2.	chin ⁴	ch'iang ²	hsin ¹	chia ³	ch'en ⁴	hsiu ¹
3.	chou ¹	ch'ao ³	jan ²	jou ⁴	ch'a ²	che ⁴
4.	tse ²	ts'ou ⁴	sao ³	tsa ²	ts'e ⁴	san ¹
5.	p'eng ⁴	chin ¹	ts'an ²	tou ¹	ch'an ²	t'ai ⁴
6.	kou ⁴	hsiang ³	chao ¹	ts'eng ²	ping ¹	k'ao ³
7.	tsou ⁴	t'iao ²	chen ¹	che ⁴	p'ei ²	jao ³
8.	chua ¹	p'iao ⁴	ch'iu ²	p'in ³	tsa ²	t'an ⁴

Exercise 5B.

a b c d e f

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

1. bǎo	pén	dāi	tè	gāo	kǒu
2. jiàng	qín	xiǎo	zhàn	chāi	xià
3. zhǎ	chàng	rěn	ràng	zhēn	qín
4. zéi	zāng	sài	zǎo	cāi	shēng
5. qià	tāng	zhěng	sōu	pǒu	bìng
6. rán	qiáng	tàng	xīn	sà	gāng
7. kāi	dà	zhǎn	chóu	rēng	zàng
8. biǎo	zhāng	miù	sān	shàn	rǎn

Exercise 6A.

ke¹ o⁴ sheng¹ jen⁴ lè k'o³ meng⁴

Exercise 6B.

sè kěn lěng hē téng shè è

Exercise 7A.

lung² sung⁴ k'ung³ ts'ung¹ chung⁴ tsung³

Exercise 7B.

tōng zǒng zhōng gòng nóng chòng

Exercise 8A.

t'o² ts'o⁴ ch'o¹ kuo³ cho¹ k'uo⁴

Exercise 8B.

duō suǒ ruò shuō guò huǒ

Exercise 9A.

ts'ui⁴ k'uei¹ shui⁴ tui¹ tsui³ kuei⁴

Exercise 9B.

tuī suí ruì kuì guì chuī

Exercise 10A.

ch'i⁴ i¹ chi³ p'i² ti¹ hsi³

Exercise 10B.

bǐ tì yì xī mǐ lì

Exercise 11A.

mieh⁴ t'ieh³ ch'ieh¹ nieh¹

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

Exercise 11B.

piě liè xiē yě

Exercise 12A.

p'ien¹ nien⁴ hsien³ yen²

Exercise 12B.

miàn diǎn qián liǎn

Exercise 13A.

nǚ³ yüan² ch'üeh⁴ chün¹ lüeh⁴ yüeh¹

Exercise 13B.

qū juǎn yuè qún yù nǚ

Exercise 14A.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
1.	o ⁴	k'o ³	mên ²	nen ⁴	leng ³	ts'o ⁴
2.	chui ¹	t'ui ³	juì ⁴	lung ²	t'ung ¹	ch'o ¹
3.	ni ³	chi ¹	p'ên ²	yeh ³	ts'eng ²	cho ¹
4.	yen ¹	chih ³	tzŭ ⁴	hsien ²	yu ¹	k'uei ¹
5.	shih ²	ch'ui ¹	ch'i ⁴	li ³	shao ⁴	ni ²
6.	fo ²	liu ⁴	he ²	yeh ⁴	szu ¹	hêng ²
7.	k'ê ³	sung ⁴	shuo ¹	nung ²	hen ³	t'eng ²
8.	têng ¹	cho ¹	kuei ³	ch'en ²	jo ⁴	chen ¹

Exercise 14B.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
1.	hé	kè	mó	pò	suǒ	bō
2.	kōng	nuò	shuō	guì	cuī	yǐ
3.	yōng	miè	pián	yōu	hsióng	niē
4.	nián	shì	cí	ruò	róng	rì
5.	yān	bǐ	jiǒng	qiè	miǎn	tiē
6.	hóng	nòng	shuǐ	chī	zì	shé
7.	bó	mò	róng	tè	cōng	tuó
8.	lǐ	bié	xī	sì	gé	tiē

Exercise 15A.

ch'ang⁴ ke¹-erh p'í²-pao¹-erh

Chinese Romanization Self-Study Guide

hsiao³-shuo¹-erh

feng¹-erh

Exercise 15B.

xiǎo tùr

hàomǎr

kǒur

shēngr

Exercise 16A.

a	b	c	d	e
1. p'a	t'eng	ch'ou	p'u	ch'ih
2. k'uai	chū	t'ing	p'o	chüan
3. p'ei	k'ou	t'uan	chün	t'i
4. you	k'ai	p'iao	k'en	t'ao

Exercise 16B.

a	b	c	d	e
1. guo	ba	zhang	dai	run
2. beng	ji	dui	gu	zhe
3. ru	zhao	geng	dou	you
4. deng	zhui	ruan	bi	diu

Exercise 17A.

(see next page)

Exercise 17B.

a	b	c	d
1. qiángdiào	fǒuding	rùshēng	miù
2. yàoshi	yèzi	yuèliàng	yátòng
3. chábēi	juéde	xuéwen	Kūnmíng
4. sige	suíbiàn	shǎngyuè	shuǐhú
5. zhànǎo	chūntian	hūrán	lāròu
6. nòu cǎo	nüèdài	nǚxìng	Oūyáng
7. àiqíng	jiùshi	xiǎomāor	kuàijì
8. chìbǎng	Hélán	gěi	Níngpō
9. céngjīng	cuàn	zūqián	wēng
10. Àomén	chūqù	xiōngměng	Guǐlín
11. cháoshī	érzi	ránér	liúxué
12. chángduǎn	Èguó	yǐwéi	zìsī
13. tángcù	tóuténg	tuántǐ	cāngyíng
14. Póyáng	pōukāi	bié qù	shēng rén
15. qìyóu	fànwǎn	rēng	lùyèzi
16. jiànzhú	hángkōng	Ruìdiǎn	mòshuǐ

Exercise 17A.

a	b	c	d
1. A'-kung ¹	ch'ai ² -huo ³	chen ¹ -chu ¹	chi ⁴ -hsing

Comparison of Pinyin and Wade-Giles Romanizations

2. Tso ³ -ying ²	tsui ³ -ch'un ²	ts'u ¹ -yü ³	wai ⁴ -k'e ¹
3. ch'ü ³ -te ²	chün ¹ - shih ⁴	en ¹ -jen ²	fei ² -t'u ⁴ -erh
4. tu ⁴ he ²	Tung ¹ -ya ³	tsa ² -sui ⁴	tsao ¹ -kao ¹
5. ch'iang ² -chiang ⁴	Ch'ien ² -lung ²	ch'iu ² -sheng ¹ -erh	ch'ung ¹ -tao ³
6. Mo ⁴ -tzu ³	lao ² -tung ⁴	shih ² -p'in ³	t'ieh ³ -lu ⁴
7. wan ¹ -ch'ih ³	wei ² -ch'ih ²	wu ² -lun ⁴	ya ¹ -p'o ⁴
8. Niu ³ -yüeh'	lin ² -chü ¹	yang ² -ts'ung ¹	Kuang ³ -chou ¹
9. yang ² -liu ³	Ying ¹ -kuo ²	yung ⁴ -t'u ²	yü ³ -i ¹
10. shen ² -kuei ³	to ¹ -shao	yüeh ⁴ -liang	tso ³ -pien ¹
11. feng ¹ -fu ⁴	he ² -i ⁴	hung ² -jih ⁴	hsiang ⁴ -hsing ²
12. ta ³ -lieh ⁴	tao ⁴ -te ²	t'iao ² -yüeh ¹	t'ien ¹ -wen ²
13. jen ² -cheng ⁴	ke ² -ming ⁴	k'ou ⁴ -jou ⁴	lien ² -pao ³
14. sao ³ -tzu	so ³ -wei ⁴	szu ¹ -chia ¹	shih ¹ -tzu
15. mo ² -ku	neng ² fou ³	ni ² -gu	p'an ⁴ -tuan ⁴
16. o ⁴ -i ⁴	p'ei ² -tao ¹	pu ⁴ -chang ³	sang ¹ -yüan ²